



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

— THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.—The Audubon Society (named after the great naturalist), founded last February, is rapidly increasing its membership in all parts of the country. The purpose of the society is to prevent—(1) The killing of any wild bird not used for food. (2) The taking or destroying of the eggs or nests of any wild birds. (3) The wearing of the feathers of wild birds. The office is at 40 Park Row, New York.

The society wishes a local secretary in every town and village to secure signers of its pledges; and will upon application furnish circulars of information and pledge forms. Upon the return of the signed pledges certificates of membership will be issued. Beyond the promise contained in the pledge no obligation nor responsibility is incurred. There are no fees, no dues, nor any expenses of any kind. There are no conditions as to age.

The promoters of the movement are sanguine of effecting a great change of sentiment relative to the destruction of our songsters and insect-destroying birds for hat decoration.

—:O:—

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, April 20–22, 1886.—The following are the titles of the papers read at the session:

The geologic age of the *Equus* fauna. By G. K. Gilbert.

The Cowles electrical furnace. By T. Sterry Hunt.

On the phylogeny of the Batrachia. By E. D. Cope.

On the phylogeny of the placental Mammalia. By E. D. Cope.

The comet of Biela. By H. A. Newton.

Areas of high barometric pressure over Europe and Asia. By Elias Loomis.

The cockroach in the past and in the present. By S. H. Scudder.

On the diathermancy of ebonite and obsidian, and on the production of calorescence by means of screens of ebonite and obsidian. By Alfred M. Mayer.

On the coefficient of expansion of ebonite. By Alfred M. Mayer.

On the determination of the cubical expansion of a solid by a method which does not require calibration of vessels, weighings, or linear measure. By Alfred M. Mayer.

On measures of absolute radiation. By Alfred M. Mayer.

On the geology of the region near Zacualtipan, Hidalgo, Mexico. By E. D. Cope.

On ancient and modern methods of arrow release. By Edward S. Morse.

The ordinal and super-ordinal groups of fishes. By Theo. Gill.

On the absolute and relative wave-length of the lines of the solar spectrum. By H. A. Rowland.

Platinous compound as additive molecules. W. Wolcott Gibbs.

Influence of magnetism on chemical action. By Ira Remsen.

Upon the deaf and dumb of Martha's Vineyard (continuation of research relating to the ancestry of the deaf). By Alexander Graham Bell.

On the invisible spectra. By S. P. Langley.

Cretaceous metamorphic rocks of California (by invitation). By G. F. Baker.